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TUNSBURG BYLOG.

*From the CODEX TUNSBURGENSIS (Cod. Reg. n. s.
1642, 4to.)*

The *Codex Tunsbergensis* is an old Norwegian parchment manuscript of one hundred and eighty six leaves, dating from the first half of the XIVth century with additions from the two following centuries. The codex, which comes from the hands of "lawmen" of Tunsberg (now Tönsberg) in Larvik was owned at the close of the XVIth century by lawman Jörgen Lavritssön (1581-1600). On the front and back of its leather binding appears the imprint: *Thonsberig Lovg Bogh* and *Ivrgen Lavrezen*, which may indicate, as Kristian Kålund thinks, that the codex was bound by his order. Description of the codex and brief list of its contents appears in Kålund's *Katalog over de oldnorsk-islandske Haandskrifter i det store kongelige Bibliotek*, pp. 190-191, and in *Norges gamle Love*, iv. which latter contains illustrative facsimiles. Of its contents *Borgartings äldre Kristenret*, leaves 18-24, was published in a photolithographic edition by Gustav Storm in Christiania in 1886, and *Hirdskraa*, leaves 145-167, in a similar edition, Christiania, 1895. Parts¹ of the codex have also been printed in *Norges gamle Love*, but the greater part remains yet unpublished.

Tunsberg Bylog consists of nearly fourteen leaves of two columns each. The first page is inscribed in the upper margin in a later hand:—*Bye: :Loeg* and is numbered 197; three other pages 201, 211 and 221 are also numbered. The superscription *Bye Loeg* appears over the successive pages, *Bye* on the left and *Loeg* on the right leaf of the open page. There are various marginal addenda in later hands. The chapters were not originally numbered, but from page 200 on they are designated by

¹For a list of these see Noreen's *Altisländische u. altnorw. Grammatik*, p. 20.

numbers written in the left margin and space between the columns²; these are evidently from the same hand as the marginal superscription.

The By Log is preceded in the codex by Haakon Magnusson's *Rettarbot* of 1302 and is followed by the *Farmannalog*. The two columns of the page are uniformly of twenty-five lines each; the script is neat and the letters well made, usually regular in form and height, the lines straight and, with few exceptions, evenly spaced. For the most part the text is perfectly clear and legible; there are a few corrections in the Ms (see below) and two or three uncorrected errors. Original defects in the parchment appear on pages 203, 204, and 212, a defect in the right margin of page 207 seems also to have been there before the Ms. was written, as there is no loss of text to correspond to the defective portion of the leaf. The beginnings of chapters are indicated by large initials in red, blue and green.

In editing this text from the *Codex Tunsbergensis* it has been my aim to offer as exact a copy of the original manuscript as possible. The orthography and the punctuation has everywhere been retained; with regard to other peculiarities the following practice has been followed:

1. Ligatures are printed as two letters. In our text *pp* is always written as a ligature, the loop being omitted in the first *p* and its stave brought up close to the second. *e* is combined with the preceding letter in some cases as, in *pe*, page 205, l. 4,³ and with *b* in *bere*, page 200, r. 10. Paleographic contractions of this kind are however quite rare.

The parts of a *compound word* are usually separated in the manuscript, sometimes by a small space, but at other times they are clearly written as distinct words. I have in such cases tried to indicate the condition in the original by leading half a space for the former and a full space for the latter.

²In the numbering *j*=*i*, *ij*=2, etc.

³The references are to the Ms. by page and line; *l*=left and *r*=right column.

The *abbreviations* of the manuscript have not been retained, but all letters represented by signs of abbreviation in the Ms. have been italicized in the printed text. For a full discussion of these see below. Brackets are used to enclose the restored reading of *defective places*.


It is not always easy to determine whether a letter is intended to be a *capital* or not in the Ms. Where a letter occurs with the form of a capital finally or in the body of a word I have indicated this by printing with a small capital. Where a small letter appears so enlarged or heavily shaded as to indicate that the scribe intended it as a capital it has been so printed.

2. *Abbreviations of the Manuscript.* The most frequently abbreviated word is the conjunction *oc*, which is represented by a symbol of abbreviation 104 times. This symbol is a figure, which in its usual form resembles the number 7 with a cross-bar and the lower part of the main stave turned slightly to the right or up, thus forming a small loop. There are various modifications of it: the top bar may be horizontal or slightly inclined, and there may or may not be a short vertical bistave down from its left end. If the top bar is inclined the cross-bar is also usually so; the loop sometimes extends up so as almost to touch the bar when the latter is a straight bar; the main line is usually perpendical, but is sometimes slightly inclined to the left. Finally the short vertical at the left is in a few cases prolonged into a curve around to the base of the line until it almost touches the lower end of the main line, as on page 200, line eight. The symbol is employed somewhat more as a mere connective, e. g., where several terms are enumerated in a series or with the abbreviation *cc* (*cetera*). But the word *oc* may also be used here, and the symbol appears sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, as page 203, l. 6.

The other abbreviations are of two kinds. 1, they are either certain marks or symbols written above the line and which are intended to indicate that one or more letters are to be supplied; or 2, the abbreviation is effected by writing the

last letter above the first letter of the word abbreviated. The latter is the regular way of writing the word *maðr* and its various case forms. Thus $\overset{r}{m}$ =*maðr* occurs 100 times, $\overset{s}{m}$ =*manz* 10 times, $\overset{n}{m}$ =*manne* once and $\overset{a}{m}$ =*manna* once. The nominative singular is written out in full only twice. For other abbreviations of *men* and *manna* see below. *Firir* is abbreviated by this method nine times; most of the occurrences of this abbreviation (fi) are toward the end of the text, five appearing on pp. 215-16. On other methods of abbreviating *firir* see below.

The usual way, however, is to indicate the omission of letters by marks, lines or curved strokes directly above or at the upper right hand corner of the abbreviated word. These are of two kinds: 1, regular signs having a fairly definite value; 2, signs which represent the omission of one or more letters of a word. The omissions are nearly always from the last part of a word, except in the pronoun *han*, the dative pl. *monnom* and the word *konongr* to be discussed below.

The most common mark is one which ordinarily has about the form  but which varies very much in size, in sharpness of the angle, in the form of the loop and even in its position as above or to the right of the word. It designates that *r* or a vowel plus *r* is to be supplied, and occurs as follows: 1, For final *ir*, *er*, in *firir*, 68 times, in *eftir* 3 times, in *after* 3 times, and in *ver* 5 times.

2, For final *ar* in *seckar* 24 times, *sialfar* 4 times, *netar* once, *dōmar* once, *drattar* once, *frialsar* once, *leidangar* twice.

3, For final *ro* of *ero*, 3 pers. pl. pret. 231 times.

4, For final *r* in *er* 169 times.

5, For medial *er*, *ir* in *Tunsbergi* three times, and in *cetera* once, and for *r* in *ero* once.

6, For the vowel before the final *r* in *leidangar* once, *uarnengar* once, *piofar* once.

7, For *rer* in *gerer* once, page 199, r. 21.

8, With varied value in a few cases, e. g., for final *an* in *han* once, for final *al* in *skal* once, for medial *n* in *nefndar* once, for medial *a* in *þat* once, and for all but the first letter in the word *cetera* once. In the usual abbreviation of the word *silfer(s)* the sign is similarly used with the initial *s*, which occurs regularly in the abbreviated form.

This sign is therefore almost always used to indicate the fact that a sound complex of *r*, preceded or followed by a vowel is to be supplied, except in the abbreviation of *er* where the first letter had to be written, so that here it comes to stand for *r* in a word that is extensively used and generally abbreviated.

The same sound complex is to a very limited extent represented by another sign ^s, which is placed directly above the last letter preceding the omitted letters, but is not attached to it. This occurs e. g. in *huer* twice, in *Tunsberg* twice, and a few times in the verb *er*. The sound *er* is represented by the abbreviation *tt* of *cetera* once in *husfastra*, 221, r. 19, by a short perpendicular line over and a little to the right of *h=her* once. It is represented by *w* in the same relative position over *f* in *firir*, line 4 from the end of our text, standing here for double *ir*. There is one occurrence (p. 221, col. 2, l. 12) of the abbreviation *k^s=konong*, while on page 215, l. 1, *gríp* is abbreviated to *g'p*. The *p* with the bar occurs three times as abbreviation for *ar*, in the word *löypar*, 218, r. 14, 220, r. 19 and 222, r. 16.

A sign which corresponds exactly in form to the loops of the *type* used for *f* and approaches our semi colon but with the period and the comma attached and its lower part inclined to the left somewhat is employed as the equivalent of *eð* of *með* and is not used anywhere else. It occurs 55 times in all, *með* being nowhere written in full.

The dative plur. *aðrum* is also regularly abbreviated, the sign used being a loop and a left stroke formed at the right of the first three letters. It is sufficiently distinct to be classed by itself, although it is originally evidently the same stroke as that used for *er*, etc. Occasionally the similarity comes out

quite plainly, but there is the conspicuous difference that while the *er* sign is always drawn above the line and over one or more letters of the word, this sign is at the right in the position of the omitted letters, being raised very slightly above the line.⁶ This abbreviation appears fourteen times.

The 'nasal stroke' is employed very extensively and in these two functions: 1, For the final *m* of the dat. pl. or other final *m* or in a few cases *n*. The instances with the number of occurrences indicated are: *bryggium* 1, *bornom* 1, *festom* 1, *halfum* 1, *hvarium* 3, *hinum* 2, *lagum* 1, *luctum* 1, *kistum* 1, *millum* 2, *malom* 1, *sinum* 1, *skilum* 1, *sem* 2, *vitnum* 2, *ualltom* 2, *uapnom*, 1, *þeim* 4, *uarom* 3, *honom* 2, *men* 3, *byrdum* 1. For final *-an* in *h* for *han* once.

2, For a medial nasal or nasal complex as follows:

Equivalent to *onno* in *monnom* which is always abbreviated *mom*.

Equivalent to *ono* in *honom* which is usually abbreviated *hō*; in *konongr* and its various case-forms which is nearly always abbreviated *kngr*, *kngrs*, etc.

Equivalent to *on* in *konong* once in the abbreviation *kong*.

Equivalent to *onon* in *konong* in the abbreviation *kg*, eight times.⁷

Equivalent to *n* once in *mana* for *manna*, once in *kunar* for *kunnar*, and in *pæninga* and *almenningi* which are usually written *pæniga* and *almennigi*.

Representing the omission of a vowel before a nasal in *hn* for *han*, which occurs seventy-seven times, and *hns* for *hans* four times. The forms of this pronoun are hardly ever written out in full. The nasal stroke is used to abbreviate *leigia* once, page 209, r. 12, the first *i* being omitted. *Kirkia* is regularly

⁶Perhaps this abbreviation should be regarded as originally identical with the Anglo-Saxon figure *h* as abbreviation for *-rum* or *-um*. See *The Publications of the Pipe Roll Society*, III, page 3.

⁷Another abbreviation of *konong* which appears once has been spoken of above.

shortened to *kkia* with the nasal stroke as the mark of abbreviation. An abbreviation of *pæningum* occurs once (p. 215, r. 10) according to which the stroke represents the omission of the second *n* while the *m* of the dative is put above the line to the right of the *g*, the *e* being omitted.

3. *Punctuation.* The only mark of punctuation used is the period, which is employed to set off the sentence, but which is also used in the body of the sentence before and after abbreviations of one letter, before and after numbers, before *æða*, *en*, *þa*, *oc* and in other cases to indicate shorter stops in the sentence. Thus on page 198, r: *Oc sua ef formen æða raðesmen koma eigi til logþingis sem bok uattar. þa döme þingmen a þa. a nesta þingi.* The successive sections of the text are not as a rule set off by a period.

4. *Corrections in the manuscript.* On page 199, l. 3, a later hand has changed *tueir utlenzkir men* to *ein utlenzkir maðr*. The former is easily seen to be the original for only the lines that belong to *e* and *n* in *men* accord with the paleography of the manuscript; also as *ein* stands the *n* is closed at its base, which is contrary to the regular form elsewhere. The plural *utlenzkir* has however not been altered to *utlenzkar* to harmonize with *maðr*. The corrections would seem to be by the same hand that supplied the omitted *d* of *skuld*, 218, r. 11.

On page 205, r. 6, the word *ganga* is separated so that the letters *ga* appear over the line, the *g* over the vacant space and the *a* over the *ti* of *tíl*. The word is written into the text later and is in a heavy irregular hand; the original word has been covered up entirely. Page 208, l. 7, the preposition *i* before *garðum* was in the first writing omitted by mistake and later inserted by the author himself above the line. Page 217, l. 2, the *e* of *heima* has been inserted over the *h* by a later hand. In column two of page 216, line 11, the *d* of *skuld* originally omitted has been added above the line by the author. An omission of the preposition before the infinitive *andsuara* with the author's insertion of *at* above the line occurs, page 220, r. 8. The conjunction *at*,

which is the last word in l. 20, 198, is repeated at the beginning of the next line and not corrected. P. 208, r. 20 *saa* appears erroneously for *sag*. Unfinished sentences occur p. 200, r. 20, and 223, l. 25, and erased repetition of *at han sagðe honom*, 222, l. 21.

5. *The Chapter Initials.* The initial letter of the first word of each chapter is generally very much larger than capitals elsewhere and more ornamental in design. Both as regards size and the ornamentation there is, however, no uniformity. Thus the initial *O*, p. 201, is plain though heavily shaded; similarly *E*, p. 206, and *H*, p. 217, while the initial *F* of the first word of our fragment is elaborated by a series of flourishes and the space between two horizontal bars is filled in with a drawing of three pairs of shields. It extends from one space above the line to the eighth line below, while the usual space is from the line above to the third below. *B*, *E*, *G*, *L*, *N*, *O*, *D*, *V*, and *Ð* are regularly of this latter size; so also the body of *A* but its left side is carried down below the sixth line. The stave of the *p* extends from the second space above the line down almost to the fourth line below on p. 198 but in its more ornamental form, p. 213, it is carried below to the sixth line. The left part of *K* is once brought up to the third line above, p. 210, but in the other occurrence, p. 211, it extends only to the second as does the left part of *H*. Nor is there uniformity of contour in the initials, the *N* and the *E* especially having several varieties. The usual *N* is one in which the right part forms a continuous curve that combines with the top of the left part, but an *N* formed with two parallel staves closed at either end and united by a diagonal, which falls in the one case and rises in the other appears twice. *U* differs from the latter in being open at the top. *E* is the letter *C* with a horizontal bar to which the extremities of the main part are attached by a straight line with a loop formation in either end. An *E* also occurs in this shape of a modification of the latter, according to which the base line is considerably shortened and turns down-

ward slightly. Capital *K* is merely the enlarged form of the corresponding minuscule.

6. *Capitals for small letters.* The capital R reduced to the size of a small letter is used with the value of a single r several times, as: *Rikum*, p. 199, line 5; *Rymi*, 210, l. 16.

7. *Paleography.* I shall only note some features in the forms of the small letters. *a.* The top of the main stave is always drawn around in a curve that combines with the left part into a well-formed and symmetrical letter. The stave is vertical or slightly slanting, occasionally curved a little. A taller narrower shape of *a* appears in *fagnaðr* in line one of the text, where it extends a little above the line. There are various slight variations of the letter. *c.* The top of the *c* is a short straight line, from the left of which the curve extends around to a point not quite as far to the right as does the top bar. It is therefore quite distinct from *e*, the top of which is a loop and the curve of which extends around to a point slightly in advance of the loop. The *e* is also sometimes characterized by a narrow short line drawn from its center up to the right. *t* is differentiated from *c* by the fact that the top bar extends slightly to the left beyond the point where the curved lower part joins it. *d* and *ð* are not distinguished in the Ms. The main part of the type used curves over the line to the left, usually having a loop at the top formed by a slender line turned to the right. The type is often modified by a hair line written diagonally across the main stave from where the stave touches the left part; this 'hair line' is sometimes brought considerably above the line. It is used irregularly for *d* and *ð*. *f* is the Anglo-Saxon type modified so that the two parts to the right of the stave are joined and the lower is drawn down diagonally across the stave, frequently to a distance beyond it as long as the length of the stave itself. This usual form is sometimes varied so that the top of the right part does not touch the stave but stands out from it in a small loop, and in rare instances, as in *hafa*, p. 197, r. 20, by the lower right part also remaining open.

i is straight short line with its lower end turned to the right

forming a loop. The stave is often an s-like curve, as p. 206, line 9. It is regularly accented by a hair-line drawn up diagonally to the right, to distinguish its stave from those of *m*, *n*, *u*, but is also often so stressed where it does not stand next to these letters. It is ordinarily left unstressed when standing alone, when before *l*, *r*, *s*, *t* or *d* and when it has consonantal value. It is, however, also frequently stressed when consonantal and when alone, so that the stress comes to be used almost as if regarded as an integral part of it. *k*, *l*, *b*, *h*, and *p* usually have a split top the right ending in a loop. *ɱ* is the usual one of three parallel staves, but a variety which resembles the form *ɱ* appears frequently, e. g. in the abbreviation of *mark* this form is regularly used; further also in the following words: *mangarar*, p. 200, l. 3; *mioðkonor*, p. 200, l. 5; *mot*, p. 201, 2, 1; p. 200, 1, 25 and 2, 9; *mōm* abbr. of *monnom*, p. 206, 2, 25. *n*. The letter is composed of the two staves of *i* joined at the top but open at the bottom; the left one is brought a little to the right at the top thus forming a very small loop. The type is thus easily distinguished from the letter *u*, which is always closed at the bottom and open at the top, and in which further the right stave forms at the bottom a slight curve to the right. The *u* is sometimes supplied with the stress mark [˘] above it, evidently to distinguish it from *n*, e. g. *skulu*, p. 204, l. 20; *nu*, 205, r. 22; *tuft*, 205, r. 10, and *laust*, 16; *uuilia*, 207, l. 22, in which case the stress appears over the consonantal as well as the vocalic *u*; *eigu*, 208 r. 11, and *nauðsyniu* 24; and over consonantal *u* in *huinsku* 206. *p*. The letter *p* is a stave whose top does not go above the line and whose right part is usually open at the top and extends down to the left across the stave at the base of the line. There are but slight variations. Double *p* is written as a ligature (see above, § 1.) P. 220, r. 19, a *p* with a bar across the stave just below the line occurs in *löyp* for *löypar* (see above, p. 3).

r. The small *r* has five varieties in our manuscript. 1, the i-stave with a short heavy line as its right part, slightly narrowed at the point of juncture with the stave. In the variations of

this the line on the right is longer and tends to a sharp point at the end;⁷ 2, the i-stave with a period or square as its right part, which is not joined to the stave or joined by a very slender line, in which case it approaches in form of the first type; 3, the small right part of the capital *R*. This type of *r* is nearly always used after *d*, *o*, *y* and *ö*, commonly after *f* and often after *b*; it appears after *a* in some cases. After other letters one of the other types of *r* is used. 4, a much rarer type of *r* is one in which the stave extends a half space below the line, and whose right part is made up of a narrower line extending from the base of the stave up slightly to the right ending in a dot or a loop. This occurs on p. 212, r. 23, and elsewhere. 5, a fifth type of *r* appears in the form of an i-stave as the left part and the longer line of the variation of *r* above, which is attached to the base of the stave by a very slender line. It is possible that this should be regarded as a mere variation of 1 brought about by writing the letter rapidly. *s*. There is first the *s*-like type, but which has its ends joined to the body of the letter giving it more the appearance of a small 8. It is ordinarily vertical but sometimes inclines slightly to the left.

s and *g* are sometimes identical in shape, but the latter more commonly has a slightly longer lower part so that it comes a trifle below the line. The *g* also as a rule has a short rather thick horizontal handle extending from the top of the upper loop out to the right and attached to the following letter.⁸ The type of *s* with a vertical stave is however far more common. This type has the stave of the *f* with a loop or a short straight line at the top to the right. In its usual position *s* extends above the line, the sometimes somewhat enlarged loop overhanging slightly the next letter. When written as a digraph with

⁷By a short line to the left of the top of the stave and considerable deflection of the right part a still further variation is produced, a type which is however very rare. This is the *r* of *Jordskyld Fortegnelse*.

⁸If the following letter is *t* it can of course not be distinguished from the corresponding extension of this letter.

k, *s* extends below the line and the bar crosses the stave of the *k* and joins the top of the right part of *k*. This type of *s* is used medially with hardly an exception, most commonly also initially and in about equal proportion with the first type finally. While an enlarged letter of the former type regularly appears as capital *s*, the type with stave and horizontal bar at the top occurs very much enlarged and clearly intended as a capital in the word *settar*, 205, l. 22. *v*. This type, which is comparatively rarely used, is the ordinary *v* with the left arm extended somewhat to the left above the line ending in an upward loop, the curved line usually crossing the main line again. The right stave may be straight or slightly inclined to the left at the top. The *v*-type is used principally for *u* in the word *um* (= *vm*); it occurs with the same value also in the following instances: *ymbods*, p. 200, l. 23; *nv*, p. 201, l. 22; *vfridi*, p. 200, l. 7; *Vtlenzskir*, p. 200, r. 2, in which place the left part is more enlarged than usual and heavily shaded; *vndan*, p. 200, r. 12; *hvsbonda*, p. 201, r. 3; *ofvnd*, p. 201, r. 22; *vpp*, p. 202, r. 4; *vnytum*, p. 203, l. 25; *gangV*, p. 205, l. 18, and in a few other cases. For *v* it is regularly used in the abbreviation of *ver*, (see above p.), and in isolated instances in the text, as in the words *varo*, 198, l. 113; *varom*, 202, r. 10, *þingviti*, 198, r. 12; *viglysingh*, 200, r. 12; and elsewhere. Ordinarily, however, *u* and *v* are both designated by *u*. The Anglo-Saxon *ƿ* occurs in rare cases, e. g. in *pera*, 203, l. 24; *ƿar*, 206, l. 11; *ƿti*, 208, l. 5; *stoðƿæðz*, 209, l. 16; *ƿerðar*, 209, r. 18; *ƿarðzlu*, 216, l. and *pattar*, 223, l. 8; its left part is the *f*-stave and the right is a stroke very much like that of the *p*, except that the lower point of it runs down diagonally across the stave to a point slightly below the line; *y*. The stave of *y* differs from that of all the other letters formed with a stave as its main part, in that this is curved prominently to the left; the shorter right curve crosses it at the base of the line. The type is usually closed at the top; directly over the point of juncture or the opening where left open, there is placed a short shaded line which often, however, is so reduced as to appear like a period

placed above the letter. **z**. The figure used for this letter is the third type or *r* with a cross bar on the middle, and a hair line diagonally to the right from the top. This line is sometimes brought down to the middle of the letter and joined to the cross bar. **ae**. This type is in its simplest form to be described perhaps as an *a* with an open top combined with an *e* into a digraph. This is clearly the form of the letter in *æld*, 208, l. 3, *æld*, 207, l. 2, and in *ældi*, 207 l. 24, especially in the last case. In the variations the top of the *e* is also open as in *ældar*, 208, l. 5, and its lower part is joined to the base of the stave as a continuous heavy stroke. This is the most common type. In other variations the stave is lengthened to extend above the line and the loop at the left is very small, or disappears; in the latter case there is in place of it a short vertical line, which in *æld*, 208, l. 2, ends in a sharp point that is turned slightly to the left. **ö**. The type is the letter *o* modified by superscribing an inverted cedilla from its right side near the top. This mark is sometimes detached from the letter proper, in which cases it takes the form of a short curve over the *o* or a little to the right.

TUNSBURG BYLOG.

FRIÐAR oc fagnaðz/ oc cetera En uer þku/lum logþingi uart ei/ga þin a huarium xii. / manaðom i tunsbergi. þunnu/ ðagen nefta eftir. xiii. ðagh iola/þar þem logmanne syniþt oc/ aðzum raðeþ monnom bazþt til uer/a fallat. þar þkulu aller fin/naz forfalla lauþt. þeir þem til/þinghs ero nefnðir. En þyþlu/ maðr oc gialgyzi þkulu nefnt hafa / a thomeþþ möþþo ðagh a möte. / þua marga men oz fiozðonge / huarium. þen her uattar i ne/þta capitulo eftir. eða þeira / loglegar vmboðs maðr oc nefni / þa men þem bezþt ero til fa/lner. oc þeim þynazt u uenaþter / til þkila her þegir vm logþin/gi.

NU er þua melt at / raðes men i tunþbergi ero / þialf nefnðir til logþingiþ. xii. men oz bö uarom. þex hanðg/enner men. oc þex aðza garðz / böndar. þkal syþlu maðr eða gial/kyzi eða

þeira loglegar vm/boðs maðr nefna oc cetera. her segir at logmaðr oc logretto men / skulu raða logþingi varo /

Þingh skal standa sua lei/ngi sem logmaðr uil oc honom / þickir fallet / uera. firir mala manna sakar. oc logretto men / sia at höfer. Nu skal logmaðr le / ta gera uebonð þar sem log/bok uerðar lefen. sua uið at / þeir eigi rum firir innan / er[lo]gretto ero nefndir. þat / skal uera tuer tylftir man/na. þat skal uera.. xii. raðe / men. oc. xii. logrette / men. oc / skipi sua til at ö se nokoz nefnd/ar oz huarium þziðiongh biare/n. þeir sem bazt ero til falner / En þeir sem i logretto ero nefndir skulu eið sueiria. her segir / vm grið a logþingi.

Aller þeir men sem i logþin/ghið foz ero nefndir i tunð/bergi. eða nokoz mal eigu þar at / ðzifa. skulu i griðum uera huer / uiðz annan. þar til er logþingi / er loket. En oll þingviti er til / þ falla. oc fim marka mol. oc þeðan / af smöze a konongr. ii. luti. en bie/rmen þriþiungh. Oc sua ef foz/men eða raðe / men koma eigi / til logþingi / sem bok uattar. / þa ðöme þingh men a þa. a ne/ta þingi. at þeir liuki þa upp / þat er þeir uaro sakaðz. En ef / syllu maðr eða gialkyzi eigu at lu/ka. En ef þa er eigi bæt. leggi a ðom rof firir þængilði oc u/bota mal er geraz. þa a konongr / ein her segir vm uarð halð /

EN ef her skip / er uon i lanð uart et cetera. Tueir herl/enzker oc tueir utlenzkir men* / skulu uoð halða. oz annara kononga / rikium. Sua skal oc til skipta / vm alla uarðu er biarmen þur/fu at halða i vfziði. herlenzsk/ir skulu halða at. ii. lutum i / ufziði. en utlenzskir þziþiungh / eftir rettre til talu. Nu skul/u men a uoð ganga et cetera. Nu / kömar maðz i lanð uart her se/gir vm leiðangar gerð.

Nu skulu aller men leiðangar / gera at iamnaðe i bö uarom / En at utboðnom leiðangre sk/ulu men iamnað sin gera eftir /

*Tueir utlenzkir men corrected in in Ms. to ein utlenzkir maðr.

garða homð oc fiar magne. En þa leiðangar er gerezt af garðum. fzia[l]sar þeim garð / leigur. þeir skulu skylðugir / uera við leiðangre at taka / er konongr nefnir til eða han} vm/boð} maðr. Nu þkal gera af halfum / almenningi v peninga af mozk / huaði beðe af kaupöyzi oc garð/leigum. Vtlenz}kir men þeir / þem garða eigu i bö uarom. eða / leigir. xii. manaða leigu. þa þk/al han uera i allum utboðom með / biar monnom. En aller utlenz}kir / men er her þitia vm uet-trom / þa þkulu þeir gera fim peninga / af huarri mozk uegenne af h/alfum almenningi. oc a konongr þan / allan leiðangar ein þaman Nu / skyz maðr vndan leiðangre Nu / skulum ver uita huar uer skul/um leiðangar uarn gera. her/ segir vm / iamnað manna/

Sua oc ef biarmaðr selr garð þin eða byggir. oc fer han i herað / firir iam naðz manna oc mantalz / oc fer han aftar siðan. i kaup}t/að. þa eigu biarmen gerð hans / Nu ef maðr gerer leiðangar i annan / her segir vm biar gæld

En vm biar gæld. þat þkal / özter uera af biargialði / oc þkal gozt uera. xiii. nattom / eftir petars mö}ße at u}eckiu / En biar gæld skulu gera þmi/ðir aller. mangarar. þutarar. sk/innarar. slatar mangarar. olk/onoz. mioðkonoz. kambarar. uef/uarar. sliparar oc aller iðnam/en. oc aller þeir men beðe kon-oz / oc kallar er með mange fara.hu/art sem þeir hafa fongh sin I buðum. eða a stretom. En ef maðr fer / bzot með biargialði. seckar mork silfers. / nema nokoð maðr luki firir han i re/tta stefnu. þa a þa maðr þa mork er viðz liggar. þa er han kömar after. en ei/gi biar men. knape þkal gera ha/lft biar gæld. hina fyz}tu. xii. / manaða. þauðar krof þkal hog/ga i helm-ninga. eða fiozðonga oc / luka i biar gæld. ef smöra högg/uar. böte öyzi ofan a. Sa þkal / skipi þtyza er konongr nefnir til Nv skal þtyzi maðr gera. her þe/gir vm uarð/halð i bö uarom/

En ef uarðmen eða aðzer men finna man uegen a strete uti / eða i garðum. þtaðar innan tak/markar biar manna. þa skulu/ þeir ganga til hy}bonða ernestar/ eroc segia honom til fundar

sins/ En huðbonðe bere lioð til likz. oc/ ef þeir kenna þa gere huðbonðe/ boð erfinga ef þa maðz er r[e]tt/ ar eftir melanðe. þa bere liki/ huð hanð. En ef eingi er sa til/ þa bere lik i huð gialkyzia. oc/ mäle han eftir. oc gere bana/man utlegan. ef eigi kömar vi/ghlyðingh fzam a mote. En erfin/gi þpyzi moðð. ef han kan til at/ koma. Sa skal uera bane er /nauðstar men bera uitni. her / segir vm mott i bö uarom.

Sua er oc melt at men þkulu/ mot eiga a thomeðð möððo ða/gh. oc þettia iola fzið. En iola/ fziðar skal þtanða. iii. uikur. En ef men ueita monnom ofvunð/ i iola fzið uarom með oððom eða/ með uerkum. þa þkal allar rett/ ar aukazt at half[u] meira fi/ar lutum; Sokner skulu þtanða/ með iola fziðz þtenðar. En fim ða/ ga hina fyzþtu i iola fziði. oc att/ anða ðagh. þa þkulum ver heilakt/ halða. oc. xiii ðagh sem hin fyzþta/ iola ðagh. En þess i millum uinni/ huar er uil at useckiu. En þtrete/ uoz þkulum ver ryððia vm iola/ tið. þar skal huaðke a ðzega þki/pp eða timbar. oc eigi laða uiða/. En huar sem a þtrete er bozet oc/ liggar þar. a. þa take gialkyzi/ af. oc hafe heimolt. /em honom/uere a mote dömt. ef þat er bætttra en öyzi. silfers. En ef þat er ue/ rra en öyzi. þa a þa er þtrete a/ er hin þe þa uitið lauð er atte. her segir ef men ganga uti vm netar

Aller men skulu inni / sittia vm netar. en eigi/ uti ganga at örendes löyði i ga/rða annara manna. En ef han/gengar oc stenðar þar i garðe/ eða i fozðtofo. þa þeti þen man/ i raðz manz huss at uþeckiu/ oc biði þar ðomð. mot skulum/ver hafa vm iol. þem firir uttan/ iol. vm man helgi uara. oc þiof/nað. oc uitna alra niota. þem/ peðð a mlllum vm hanððalað mal

Oll þau mal er men taka/ hanðum þaman. a mote/ uar i millum vm krauur eða / þokner. eða þat annat. er þeððo er/likht oc bö varom er hent. þa þk/al þat allt halðazt uar imillum / oc bok meler eigi i mote. seckar / huer halfze mork silfers er þat ryfar. n/ma monnom þynizt annat þannaze / her þegie vm ðzucna men

Nu ef *ð*zuckin maðr gengar / uti um bö um netar. *oc* fin/na han uarð men. þa *ʃ*kal rett / leiða han en eigi ranght. huazt / sem *er* karlmaðz eða kona *oc* / syzi huar heimili þeira *er*. ef / han ueit þat. þa leiði han heim. / En ef han leiðir annan uegh / böte*mork* silfers. En ef han ueit eigi / heimili sit. þa föze han til ne/*ʃ*ta *ʃ*ta huʃbonðe *oc* lete þar liggia. til / peʃʃ *er* han ueit huart han ge/ngar. nema huʃbonðe vilr fy2 / heim leiða. En ef maðr rupplar / *ð*ruckin man löynanðe henðe / fangum sinum. fe eða uapnom / huazt sem þat *er* konoz eða k/arlmen. suare *ʃ*licku firir. *ʃ*em / hafe *ʃ*tolet iammyklu. her segir vm iola uarð halð

Uorðz *ʃ*kal uppi uera me/ðan iola fziðar *er*. han *ʃ*k/ulu fiozer *ʃ*kilrikir men hal halða / þeir sem huarke ero röyndir at / þiofnaðe ne huinʃku. þa *ʃ*kal / gialkyzi nefna til með huʃbonða / raðe. En þeir *ʃ*kulu taka i lei/gu *ʃ*ina eftir þui sem þeir ue/rða a *ʃ*atter af fe biarmanna / *ʃ*kal þeim luka halft firir iol. / en halft tolftha ðagh iola. En þa *er* þeʃʃi men ganga til uarð/ar. þa *ʃ*kulu þeir hittaz uiðz / lafzanz kirkiu i tunsbergi. *ʃ*kulu / tueir ganga þat öf2a vm bar/ðar garð *oc* hittaz a tozgeno. en / hinir sem eftir *ʃ*treteno gengo / skulu þa vm *ʃ*nuaz. skulu ganga / vpp vm amunðz garð *oc* *ʃ*ua öyfra með b2öð2a garðe. en hinir sk/ulu ganga með öf2a *ʃ*trete *oc* hittaz uiðz neð2a ga2ð | sliði a olafs / kirkiu garðe. en þeir sem þa gengo öf2e skulu ganga no2ð2 eftir / *ʃ*trete. en hinir nið2 a bzyggiur / *oc* *ʃ*kulu þeir finnazt a huarium/ almenningi öf2a uegh *oc* neða *oc* / *ʃ*kulu öpa. *er* lig gar ifir þve|ran bö uarn. En *ʃ*a uil eigi uo2ð / halða en gialkyzi nefnir til með / biar manna raðe. han *er* seckar /. ii. aurum silfers *oc* nefni annan i / *ʃ*tað hanʃ. En ef ein huar uarð/manna *ʃ*ofnar a uerði. böte öy/ri silfers. En ef nokoz uarð manna / letar uo2ð falla. þeira *er* með bia/r manna fe hafa tekit þa *er* / han seckar. ii. aurum silferʃ. En þa *er* uo2ðar þeira fallen. *er* elðar / kömar i bö. *oc* finna aðzer men/ fy2 en þeir a. eða uerða bzoten hus / upp. *oc* *ʃ*tolet fe manna. eða fer her / til biar eða langʃkipp. þat *er* seʃʃ/om ma telia. eða þui fleira. *oc* sia / aðzer fur en

þeir. En ef her fer / til biar. oc uerða uarðmen uarer / uiðz
lið. þa skulu þeir renna til / gilðið klocko uarar. eða lafzanz /
kirkiu oc klickia. en sumir eftir / rennara. oc bi biðia blaða
sem / skiotazt ma han. oc skulu uarðmen seggia honom. huart
þan / skipp leggja at lande. En huar / þeira manna er fzial(er
ero oc fu/ltiða. skulu þengat fara með ua/pnom sinum ollum.
oc ef ofse her / er. þa ma konongr gefa lanðzaða / sok. þeim
sem han uil ef aðzu/uið gerer. nema nauðsyn ban/ne. stapul
uoðar skal halðen uera huaria nott i lafzanz / kirkiu stappli.
ef ufziðar er uan/er. þan uoð skulu halða. ii. / men skilrikir
oc goðer. oc eigi / ero at vnytum lutum kenðir / En gialkyzi
nefni þa til með / biar manna raðe. En ef sa / uil eigi halða
uoð er til er ne/fnðar. böte. ii. aura oc nefni an/nan I stað
hans. En syflu maðr / skal nefna til. ii. men at ran/saka
uoð huart kuæld. En ef þeir hitta uarðmen sofan/ðe a uerði.
eða eigi a uoð ko/mner er ringir öðslökkingh / þa böte öyzi.
silfers. eða se kaftaðe / i myrkua stofu. þa er uoðar / fallen.
Er öðz kömar i bö / oc finna aðze men fy2 a en þeir. / Ef
her fer til biar eit skipp / eða þui fleira. oc ef slíkt hen/ðir.
þa skal sliku firir suara / sem aðar seggir vm iola ua/rð halð.
Gangu uarðhalðz / men skulu halða huaria sem vm iola tiða
skulu þeir finnst þua sem / fy2 segir þegar þeir ganga / a
uoð. oc skipta sua gangu oc / vm þnuaz sem fy2 segir vm /
iola uarð En þess i mellum/I / fziði skulu. ii. men halða uoð
/ vm nat huarria skal huar þeira taka halfa ört, þæninga af /
huarium þeim manne er bön / byggir oc föz er til at halða /
uoð eftir þui sem gialkyri / gerer rað firir eftir iamnaðe / af
garðe huarrium. her segir/vm husa skipan i bö uarom

Hus þau oll sem stuðo aðz/stande sem þomen ero. En ef sa uil
huð upleta gera / er a. þa skal han sua skipa / heðan af sem
logmaðr oc syflu maðr/oc gialkyzi eða raðes men þia / at retle-
gast er. beðe strete oc br/yggiur. oc uiðz almenningh[ar]. / oc
ueitar. Sua skal oc strete hu/art iamt uiðz annat. oc xii. /
alna bræit. oc þua skulu þeir skipa bzyggiurer ofhaar / hafa.
En hinir uppi eftir þui/sem logmaðr oc gialkyzi oc raðez /

men þickia raðlickt pera. þua / at allar se iamhauar. En ef sið/ an signa bryggiur. halðe sa upp er a uiðz þau sem nyta a. Almennigar skulu uera at/ta alnar breiðir. en ueitar þziggia alna garða i millum Sua þkulum ver oc / huða garða uara. at bera mege / punð hitt þzongazta lage upp / oc ofan. eftir enði langum þtreteþ oc bzygua. Sua þkal oc firir ofan þtr/ete. open upp oz huar garðar. sem / aðar er melt firir neðan En ef / huþ settar a. eða sualer ifir eit hu/art þeþþara heðan af. böte mozk / silfers oc flyti huþ aftar innan fim/tar. En ef þat er eigi af fört. / þa late gialkyri oc biar men / blasa til möz. oc nefna men til / at hoggua s[ua myc]kit af huþinu / þem ifir þtenðar þtretet brygg/iur. eða almenningha. ueitum eða garðum. ef minna er en nu er melt / þziggia alna sualer m[a.he]la ifir / bzyggium. en eigi bzeiðare. En / huar sem eigi uil fara til at ho/ggua þem nefbðar er þeckar öyzi / silfers. her þegir u vm garða ef faler uerða

Ef manne uerðar fal garðar þin. þa skal han kononge / fyzt bioða a mote. uil han eigi/kaupa. bioðe þeim er garðzlið a uiðz/ han. uil sa eigi kaupa. þeli huar / ium er h han uil at uþeckiu. Nu uil maðr huþbzigða i kaupþað. eða tuf/tir. þa þkal han þua bzygða a fyztum. xii. manaðom er han er innan / lanðz. eða a fyrstum. xii. manað/om er han kömar heim. Ef han / bzigðar eigi sua. þa a han þeþþ m/alz alðzi uppræins siðan. En ef / maðr fer ifza huþum sinum eða tu/ftum. oc heldar eigi upp mot gan/gU. uarð halðe. þtreteþ gerð. þa a konongr hus oc tuftir. en hin a/eck. i. husa her segir vm a þetningh/ i bö uarom.

Nu þettar maðr huþ sin a iozð / an[nar]s ma[nzz]. eða tuftir. þa / skal sa er tuftir a. taxþettia þan / man til þinþ. en han föze pat / mal með lagum. oc kome til raðz / manna vm mazgvnin eftir. / En þat rað er logmaðr oc aðzer / raðzmen set-tia a millum ma / nna. þar sem logmaðr oc gialkyzi / oc aðzer raðz men ganga til oc / sia. þa þkal sakar abere. leta / bera vm. ii. manna uitni. at þat / er hanþ tuft. er hanþ huþ þtanða / a.

Þíðan ðóme þeir honom tuft / sina En þa skal sakar abere / gera huðum hans fimtar þtef/nu. af[ga]rðu þinni En ef eigi er / af fözt innan fimtar. þa eig/niz tuft huð. En ef huð þtanða. xx. uætar a gha lauðt / þa þtanðe sem kómen er. oc ei/gniz þa huð iozð her þegir at / huðbönðar skulu ab[y]g-giaz / huar hinnum er han tekar i hið sin.

Huðbonði a kofst at hafa fim karlmen oc konoz. iii. i garðe sinum ef han uil. En huðmen þina alla þa þem / han byggir huð sin han þ[kall]¹⁰ / abyzgiaz at þeir gange eigi at / bitlingum ser. En ef þat ypuaz / með sannum uitnum at þeir ga/nga i aðza garða ser at mat / huðbonðe hans er seckar halfze / *mork silfers* uiðz *konong* .eða syni með ein / eiði sinu. at han uiðði þat eck/i. En ef maðr uerðar takþettar/i garðe manz. föze huðbonðe / hanð tak með honom at lagum. þe/ngat sem þtemt þar. En ef han / uil eigi uarða. föze þen man / til gialkyzia. oc seti gialkyzi han / i ranðakz huð. til raðz vm ma/rgunin Nu gengar huðbonðe / i tak firir garðz man þin. en þa löypar vnðan. þa suare han bonðe þlikum skilum firir. sem / sa uar sakaðer. er han gek i / tak firir En ef maðr tekar huð / af manne oc tekar han fleiri / men in til þin sa er leigði. aby/rgiz han at sliku sem huð/bonðe ette. ef han hefði intek/it. Engi maðr skal þen i huð þit / taka. er han ueit at faret hef/ir með huinðku. En ef han tekar / þa er han seckar. viii. *mork silfers* uiðz *konong* her segir ir vm huða leigur.

Ef maðr fer bztot með huða lei/gum manna. oc leigir huð / i aðrum garðe þa skal sa huðbo/nðe böta. *mork silfers kononge* er honom byggir huð. ef han uiðði &at aðar / at han hafðe eigi þkil gozt / en þa öyzi er leigði. En ef maðr / fer til skips. oc uil eigi luka / husa leigu bonða. þa er þtyzi/maðr seckar. *mork silfers* uiðz *konongh*. oc þa öyzi er skipp leigir til bztotferðar en aðzum öyri uiðz þan er han atte huða leigu at luka En ef / þtyzi maðr kuaðz eigi uitat hafa/ at han hafe uloket huða leigu / þa þyni með sua myklum eiði / sem fe er mykit til. oc þe þa / lauð. i. fza. her segir vm öldz / uaða [oc ab]ryggð

¹⁰Two indistinct lines here indicate the two staves of double l.

Nu af þui at allum *monnom* er kunnigt / sa hin myckli uaðe. er uiðz lig/gar vm öldz oc abyzgð i bö uarom þa er þat greinande. af huarium / elði er mestar uerðar skaðe at / oc af þui skulu þer uita. at engi / maðr skal leggja öld i þen ofnin / er nygoz er. fyz er gialkyzi oc ra/ðe men. ero til leiðir at sia. oc ef þeim lizt. þa ofnin gilðar. þa / ma þa leta elða er a. En ef þa ofnin röyniz eigi gilðar. þa lete gialkyzi oc raðiz men niðz bzio/ta. Sua skal oc vm elðhus oc ketil / garða. uera aðz er melt vm / ofnina. I skriliofom skulu men / ælð bera. oc i stein kolom. eða i ia/rn kolom. eða eiri. eða i lampa En ef fiozðongar af bö uarom / bzennar. af einum huarium þei/ma elði. gialði sa sem siða/t h/afðe i henði. oc göta skulði. x. *mork* firir fiozðongh huarn. ef at / uuilia uerðar. En þeim er atte / böte eftir laga ðome. En vm / þa elði er men settia niðar v/hulða. eða settia kerti a ueg/gi upp. eða gera liof i ði/kum / eða i neppom. eða fara aðruui / með en nu er melt. þa seckiz / han. x. markum *silfers* firir fiozðon/gh huarn. er þeim elði skuli / uarðueita. oc faze utlegar her segir vm bað/tofoz

Bað/tofoz allar oc baka/rar ofnar. oc iarn smi/ðir buðir skulu þeir flytia er / eigu. oz bö uarom. oc panuegh / settia. sem gialkyzi oc raðz/men. þia at st anda ma. með *konongs* raðe. En ef eigi er bzot flut innan halfs mana ðar. þesser gialkyzi hefir lyft a mote. þa fare mot men til oc bzioze niðar en huar seckar öyzi *silfers* er eigi / fer til niðar at bzioza. Elðar / skal slöcktar uera at elðzlak/ing ringingh. oc til þess er ringir at bzöðza. En ef lengar he/fir. eða fyz kueikir nauðsynia lauft seckar. *mork silfers*. En raðz men / skulu meta nauðsyniar. En ef uhulðan ælð ber uti. huazt / sem ber fyz eða siðare. eða hef/ir i aðzum staðum en nu er melt / seckar. *mork silfers*. En ef ælðar er pti goz / a tuftum. eða strete. bzyggium / eða i^u garðum uti. eða a almennin/gum. nema huðbönðar lete bz/eða huð sin eða skipp. eða lik/sta bzennir. gialðe huðbonde *mork silfers* huar maðr skal skulðugar til uera at taxsettia firir þat

^ui written in above the line in the manuscript.

/ at með ælði er aðzuuis fare/t en logbok uattar. Sua' huf/
bonðe oc kaup men. sem konongf men. En ef þeir men sem
mif/fara með ælði. er enga uarðz/lu eiga i bö. þa skal þa i
ranf/akx huf fetia. oc leta þer biða ðomf. En þo at þeir mif-
faze með ælði. er uarðflu eigu i bö u/arom þa skal þar ðomara
fal/la. her segir vm ælð

(To be continued.)

GEORGE T. FLOM.

University of Illinois, Jan. 16, 1911.